

STAR OF THE NORTH



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

WOODSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are duly authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North, published at Woodsburg, Columbia county, Penna.

MAYNOR & Co., 335 Broadway, New York, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertising for the Star of the North.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864, GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic County Convention, in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts, will meet at their respective places of holding the General Elections, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each District, to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 29th day of August, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Chairman. H. W. McREYNOLDS, JOHN A. FURMAN, WM. KACZMARSKI, HIRSH BOWEN, JACOB YASAR, JOHN MICHAELSON, Democratic Standing Committee. Bloomsburg, July 26, 1864.

Congress and Abc.

The most recent and ignominious Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States, with all its demagogic heresy and fanaticism, plainly show to the world that they have become disgusted by the unlawful schemes of Abraham Lincoln and stand aghast at his partisan corruption. They attempted to overthrow the unconstitutional proclamation of the President, issued in December last, aiming at the reconstruction of a "Republican" - God save the mark - form of government in the States in rebellion. And in so doing, they confirm the declarations of the Democratic party, that Abraham acted without authority and beyond the most strained construction of the Constitution, though their "Bill concerning the States in insurrection against the United States" is little less heretic. It provides that the inhabitants of those States, having been declared, by proclamation of the President, in insurrection against the United States, are incapable of casting any vote for election of President or Vice President of the United States, or of electing Senators or Representatives in Congress until the said insurrection in such State is suppressed or abandoned, and the return of their obedience to this government shall have been announced by another proclamation of the President, thus giving to Abraham Lincoln the right to withhold this proclamation or issue it. The only point of consideration being whether the inhabitants of such States desiring to return to obedience will insure the electoral votes of their State to Abraham Lincoln as President and, hence, lend willing submission to all his gross encroachments upon the laws of the land which have been, or may be in future made. - This excludes all possibility of the Southern people giving aid to reconstruct this Union upon a just and equitable foundation. The bayonet and military orders will be used to persuade the inhabitants of the insurrectionary States that the present administration is deserving of support.

The only manner by which peace, unity and prosperity can be restored to this land is under the auspices of the Democratic party in the Northern States. Congress and the President are carrying by the force of arms and military interference with elections, all the electoral votes of the Southern States.

Let every person who prides to be called a citizen of this Republic, arm himself with the equipment that the Constitution guarantees to him - the ballot - let him organize companies, form regiments and brigades and let them all march, in solid column and with fearless heart, peacefully, to the polls on the first day of November next, and cast their votes in opposition to this most corrupt administration.

FRG. - On Saturday afternoon last a fire broke out in this place, burning some six or seven stables, with nearly all their contents, as follows: The stables of Robert F. Clark, Esq., Jeremiah J. Brower, Wm. B. Koons of the Exchange, Col. L. L. Tate, Leonard E. Rupert, and Philip Unangst. - Mr. Koons' loss is quite heavy. His stables were large and nearly new, besides being pretty well filled with hay and oats. The live stock, with the exception of two or three hogs and a lot of poultry, were all saved. The buggies in the several barns were run out and secured. The fire spread fast and furiously, and at times it was feared that the whole Exchange Block would be burned down. The hotel, as well as Mr. Miller's store house, were repeatedly on fire, but by careful watching and hard labor the flames were kept down. All the barns were as dry as powder, needing nothing more than the touch of fire or the severe heat to ignite them. The loss is estimated to be about \$120,000, with an insurance on part, in the neighborhood of \$130,000. - It is fortunate that the fire was checked when it was, considering the means our citizens had of working against it. This place is terribly bad off for means of saving property from fire. There is not an engine or hook and ladder company in the place.

The Army Vote.

The Administration are very much exercised about the army vote. They naturally enough think it is not very probable that they will receive the suffrages of those whom they are at first attempted to impoverish, and finally determined to degrade. The party which at first refused to pay the miserable pittance of the white soldier in gold, or raise it to an equivalent, and then only increased his salary on condition of placing him on an equality with the negro, can hardly expect to find much favor in his eyes. It is not likely that the foot soldier and ill-clad private can forget the contractor who has put shoddy on his back and straw paper on his feet, and vote for that party which sustains and encourages this race of harpies. It is only reasonable to believe that the soldier would prefer all of the wasteful expenditure for his commissariat to go into his own stomach, and not into the pockets of the purveyor; that he should not starve on hard tack and beans, whilst his provider is enjoying the food which ought to be his, in Champagne and terrapins. Besides this, soldiering, under the best of circumstances, is not the life that the American citizen prefers. He would rather be tending his paternal acres, driving his plow in his own soil, and enjoying the comforts of his own fireside. And he cannot therefore, but feel indignation at a party which has so conducted the war as to make his presence necessary in the field, now, after three years of inefficient bloodshed. He cannot but see that had it not been for them, he would have been enjoying all those home delights which are so dear to the American heart, and would have been by his labor adding to the wealth and glory of the nation. All of these things have put the soldier out of humor with the Republican party. And this party knows, and we know, it is therefore their business to cover up this ugly scar in their chances for success, and to endeavor to make the world believe that they feel confident of the army vote. The way this is managed is ingenious. They do not dare affirm this or deny outright the soldiers' dislike to them. Such a course might excite disagreeable replies. So they insinuate that the Democratic party fear that it will not receive the vote. And this insinuation is created by asserting that the Democracy are endeavoring to prevent the soldiers from voting. They thus indirectly argue that the Democracy, suspecting the sentiment of the soldiers, are against them, fear such a vote.

To this end the Abolition Central Committee of this State has delivered itself of a long pronouncement, the object of which is to show to the soldiers how sincerely the Abolitionists are their friends - how they alone desire that the soldier shall vote, and how everybody else is striving tooth and nail, with might and main, to deny to him that inestimable privilege. By pretending that the Democracy dreads the soldier's vote they hope to incite the opinion that the Abolitionists do not. To most people it would have seemed proper to have restrained all this virtuous indignation at the denial of these rights to the soldier until somebody had proposed to deny them. But so long as no single voice, Democratic or otherwise, in any official manner has, so far as we know, made the slightest objection to the military vote, (the only refusal to give the soldier his right being the objection of the Republicans to raise his wages,) these outbursts in his behalf are premature. They betray the real intention of these blatant "soldier's friends," which is not to assist the soldier but themselves. These eloquent flights show the real and just fear they entertain of the deserved hostility of the army, and are brilliant efforts at the neat little dodge of putting on Democratic shoulders the mantle in which they find themselves entangled.

The Democratic party has no fear of the vote to be cast by the army. Why should they? What they do fear is that the expression of the soldier's voice will not be allowed to be heard; that an attempt will be made by the knaves in power to convert the election in camp into a farce, a juggle, a cheat; that, no matter how decidedly the soldiers by their votes condemn this Administration, which has wronged them, the returns will only show unqualified approval. This and the consequences of this, are what the Democratic party apprehend. They have not forgotten the manner in which last year's elections were conducted. The Schimmelpfening fraud and the Ohio scheme are not calculated to induce a very strong belief in the purity and the honesty of Abolition Captains and Lieutenants, the returning officers. They believe that Lieutenant Edgerly was dismissed the service for circulating "Copperhead tickets" in New Hampshire, many a poor private would dread the guard house and "bucking" and "gagging" for voting the same. It is a well-known fact that while the Administration has relied on the hard-fisted Democracy to fill up the "file," nearly all the "rank" of the army has been thoroughly abolitionized. The most capable and meritorious officers have been dismissed and degraded on account of their political opinions. From Gen. McClellan down to the latest example of this kind of tyranny, Major Clitz, who has been reduced because he would not, in obedience to Administration-behest, recall the invitation of the West Point officer - Buell, Nagley, Porter, thousands of all ranks, have been removed, until at last nearly every Democrat of any rank above a corporal has been weeded out. If, however, no means or blandishments, or other influence of the superior to the inferior were used to force votes; if it could be that the bona fide, honest, uncontrolled opinions of the soldiers could be expressed by their votes, does any man believe that such an expression would be returned by these Abolition officers, untampered with, unchanged? Would the men who forge bounty warrants, who draw rations for men who don't exist, who sell passes to spies, who furnish ammunition and supplies to the enemy, hesitate to alter returns and forge election certificates at the bidding of a master at whose will they on-

Major John Yager of the 121st Ohio.

Among the many good men Knox County has lost since the rebellion broke out, few will be missed more than Major John Yager. The following extract from a letter written by Theodore C. Fitch, Captain of Company F, 121st Ohio, to his bereaved widow, gives the circumstances connected with his death and pays a well deserved compliment to the Major as a soldier, a man, and a friend: - "Early yesterday morning our regiment with the remainder of the army were drawn up in line for a charge on the enemy's lines. At a given signal we advanced, the enemy fell back before us, but the price was a dear one. It was directly in front of the enemy's works, foremost in the line of duty that Major Yager fell a victim to the ravages of this cursed war. He was wounded in three places - one in the left arm just below the shoulder, through both thighs and in the right knee. His pistol and memorandum book were taken from his body by the enemy, who controlled the ground on which he fell. Nothing else about his person was disturbed. His watch, ring and breastpin are in the possession of Richard Sutton, of Company J, and will be sent to you at the earliest convenience. Arrangements have been made to have the body sent home to the address of S. S. Tuttle, of Fredericktown. The Major's wounds were of such a character as to indicate that he died soon. He looked calm and peaceful. Of the Major's character, every one who met him knows that he possessed a nobility of soul not ordinary. He loved, of mankind, his family first, of whom he always seemed proud and happy to mention. To his friends outside he was as true as steel, and no sacrifice seemed to be too great to ensure their comfort. Generous almost to a fault, he was always prompted to do more than his share in the common of charity which cross our pathway acts and his name will long be connected with many, very many private deeds of benevolence known only to himself and their recipients. Of his character as a soldier, the manner and place of his death speak volumes, and needs no comment. Possessed of an ardent temperament, it would seem that he was born for a soldier, vigilant in the performance of every duty assigned him, it was enough to know that he was on duty, that all was right. As personal friends, I suppose none were more intimate than he and I, with me he shared his little troubles and joys, and his loss to me, is the loss of an elder brother, whose counsel I shall miss in times of sorrow and of joy. I shall ever revere his memory, and where I enumerate the friends of my military career his appears one of the noblest and best. We met in the army as strangers, but a similarity of temperament brought us together, and a similarity of experience led to an eternal friendship. "Theodore C. Fitch, Capt. Co. F, 121st Ohio."

A letter from L. F. Drake, Chaplain of the Regiment also written to the widow. He says: "My heart is too full of sorrow to write much at this time, one of my warmest friends, and your beloved and affectionate husband is no more of this world. He has died as all true soldiers and lovers of their country die, at his post. * * * No man since the commencement of the war, all things considered, has acted more nobly and patriotically than your deceased husband. In storming the enemy's works he was the first man that reached them." We should be pleased to make more extracts from Rev. Drake's letter, but want of space will not permit. Our acquaintance with Major Yager has been but brief, mainly since he entered the service. We have heard many speak well of him. The care and interest he took in sick soldiers in his regiment has made him numerous friends. Many who have lost their sons, will long remember, with gratitude, his kindness toward them in their sickness. - Mount Vernon Republican.

Treatment of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The Abolition press still complain of what they call the brutal conduct of the Confederates to the Federal soldiers, prisoners within their lines. Admitting the statement to be true, and we have abundant evidence to show that it is not, we submit that the Administration at Washington is much to blame in this matter. The prisoners undoubtedly suffer in sickness for the want of medicine, particularly quinine. This cannot be had, except as brought in by the blockade runners. The Government of the United States make medicines contraband of war - a man who sends any of it South, a traitor, giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Within the last six weeks, at a National Medical Convention, a physician, of strong Republican proclivities, introduced a resolution calling on the Government, in the name of humanity, to forego this relic of barbarism, which refused to supply the sick with healing medicines, and instantly the cry of Secesh, copperhead, traitor was raised to put him down, and his resolution was indefinitely postponed by Abolition clamor. How can the Confederate Government supply medicine to their sick prisoners, when they have it not to give their own sick and wounded? The Government in whose service these prisoners were, and fighting whose battles they were made captive, refuses to let medicine pass beyond the lines of the army, and yet, the Abolition press which upholds the war, and justifies, as a military necessity, every act of Mr. Lincoln and his advisers, are almost phrenzied, because our brave soldiers

PROCLAMATION FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth. To JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Columbia - Sends Greeting: WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows: "There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: 'Sec. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, so fully as if they were present at their usual place of elections. 'There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows: 'Sec. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. 'Sec. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, granting any powers or privileges, or conferring any office, honor, or such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth,' has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same; and WHEREAS, It is provided in the 10th article of said constitution, that any amendments agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; such amendments to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly. And WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 23d day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, and precincts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be held and closed upon the day aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, and at which the General Elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed. Now, Therefore, In obedience to the requisition and meaning of the said act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said Josiah H. Furman, Sheriff of the said county to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection of the said amendments. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty first day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty eighth. By order of the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOSIAH H. FURMAN, High Sheriff of the county of Columbia, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Columbia, on TUESDAY, THE 24th DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships within the county of Columbia, are as follows, viz: Bloom township, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg. Benton township, at the Public House of John J. Stiles, in the Town of Benton. Beaver township, at the Public House of Franklin L. Shuman. Briarcrest township at the Public School House near Evansville. Borough of Berwick, at the Town House in the Borough. Catawissa township, at the Public House of Samuel Kostenbauder. Centre township, at the house of Jeremiah Wassor. Conyngham twp., at the Public House of Reuben Wassor. Fishingcreek twp., at the Public House of Benjamin McHenry. Franklin Township, at Clayton's School House. Greenwood Township, at the House of Joseph R. Patton. Hemlock township, at the "Buck Horn." Jackson township at the house of Ezekiel Cole. Locust township, at the Public House of John L. Horst, in Slabtown. Milfin township, at the Public House of John Keller. Madison township, at the Public House of Samuel Rimbly. Mt. Pleasant twp., at the Public House of Thomas Jones. Monton township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead. Maine township, at the Public House of John A. Shuman. Roaringcreek twp., at the house formerly occupied by George W. Dreisbach. Orange township, at the Public House of Alexander Hughes, in Orangeville. Pine township, at the house of Albert Hutter. Sugarloaf township, at the house of A. Cole. Scott township, at the Public House of J. D. Marchbank.

THE WAR. The city of Atlanta is situated about seven miles southeast of the Chattahoochee River, on the line of the railroad leading from Savannah to Chattanooga and Nashville. It is the terminus of four principal State railroads. By three of them it is connected with Charleston on the east, Montgomery and Pensacola on the southwest, and Savannah on the southeast. The population is about twenty thousand. It contains the largest rolling mill in the South, besides pipe and iron factories, and Government works for the manufacture of everything needed in the way of arm supplies. In anticipation of General Sherman's movement, nearly all the stores in the city were, a short time since, removed to a position of greater security in the interior. General Braxton Bragg arrived at Atlanta on the 18th. On the 18th, General John B. Hood took command of the Confederate army, General Johnston having been displaced. Official despatches from General Sherman's army state that the Confederate attack on Wednesday, the 22d, was repulsed. The fighting lasted several hours. The enemy's loss is reported at from six to eight hundred killed, and four thousand wounded and prisoners; that of the Federals at only fifteen hundred. Later despatches announce that in the battle on Friday last, of which has been reported in the Standard, Major-General James B. McPherson was killed. The death of General McPherson is a serious, perhaps an irreparable loss to the Federal army. A Richmond paper of Wednesday last has a despatch stating that on the day previous to the 22d, General Sherman's army attacked the Federal line of skirmishers at Peach Tree Creek, five miles northwest of Atlanta, and took possession of their intrenchments. He captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. An Illinois regiment lost in killed and wounded one hundred men, and the Confederates were killed severely. It adds that the Confederate right flank was believed to be resting on the stream, and protected by it. The guerrillas are very active in Kentucky. They have made their appearance on the Ohio River. A body of them, numbering several hundred, crossed the river into the Indiana border. Their presence at that place is said to have been caused by the intended execution of two guerrillas in retaliation for the murder of a citizen. The Federal forces were drawn up in line awaiting their attack; but, says our correspondent, the timely arrival of the guerrillas would have saved them from disaster. From General Grant's army there is little of interest. On Saturday there was considerable skirmishing in front of Burnside's position, but no injury is reported. By an order of General Grant the 10th Army Corps has been assigned to General Birney's command, and the 3d Division, Other changes, it is rumored, are in contemplation. From Cairo we have a sensational account of Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition. It is claimed that Smith whipped the enemy in five battles, killed six of their generals, captured twenty thousand prisoners, and recovered a large loss of but five hundred men all told. We give the statement for what it is worth. There are reports of another Confederate raid into Maryland. It is said that Mosely's cavalry have crossed the Potomac, and that a large force of Confederates are in Maryland. The farmers of Montgomery county are panic stricken, and are driving their horses and cattle along the roads leading to Washington.

A Louisville despatch states that fifty women captured by the advance of Sherman's army in Georgia arrived there on Friday. The force which captured and returned them at Nashville, and would be forwarded on Tuesday. They were to be sent beyond the limits of the United States.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY. WHEAT, 82 20 BUTTER, 25 RYE, 1 50 EGGS, 20 CORN, new, 1 50 TALLOW, 12 OATS, 75 LARD, per lb. 18 BUCKWHEAT, 75 POTATOES, 75 FLOUR, per barrel, 4 00 D. D. APPLES, 50 CLOVERSEED 5 00 HAMS, 25

MARRIED.

At Eddy, on the 14th inst., by Rev. D. S. Truettmiller, Mr. Isaac Fox and Miss LOUISA CHAMBER, both of Lime Ridge, Pa.

On the 17th inst., by Montgomery Cole, Esq., Mr. Ellis McHenry of Jackson twp., and Miss MARY HESLER McHENRY, of Benton twp., Columbia co.

DIED.

In Sullivan, May 18, 1864, JULIA A. C., daughter of JEREMIAH and LAVINA HESS, aged 8 years, 11 months, 2 weeks and 4 days. Of which is the Kingdom of Heaven.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Attorney at Law, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

WILL practice in the several Counties of Columbia county. All legal business entrusted to his care shall receive prompt attention. OFFICE, - On Main Street, Exchange Buildings, over Miller's Store. April 13, 1864.

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Also, for the information of the electors of the county of Columbia, publish the act entitled, An act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution. WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, at the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and WHEREAS, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendments so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such a manner, and at such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; therefore, Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, and at which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts, and districts to receive, at the said election, notices of the proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State, who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which shall be, on the day aforesaid, sealed on the outside, "First amendment," "Second amendment," and "Third amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many separate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets as they are desirous of having proved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each, as many separate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets as they are desirous of having proved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words "Against the amendment," the electors voting for or against the first amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed fourth Sec. to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in actual military service; and the electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution; and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed section to article eleven of the Constitution. Sec. 2. That the election of the said proposed amendments shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and Districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of the amendments, to make out duplicate returns thereon, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, of which returns so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said Judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county. Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the 23d day of August next, before four o'clock, post meridia, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up, and ascertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speakers of the two Houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificates shall be delivered to the Governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting therein. Provided - That if for any cause, a quorum of either Houses of the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the said certificates shall be signed by the Speaker present, or in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said clerks. Sec. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the Sheriffs, Commissioners, justices, judges, inspectors, and all other officers, relative to and about the general elections of this Commonwealth, shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for, and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the commission of any offence, as they would be for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, or about the general elections of this Commonwealth. HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, The twenty third day of April Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Meeting of Return Judges. Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2d section of the act aforesaid the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the County Seat, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the election, being FRIDAY, the 5th of AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of the said Judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend. Given under my hand, in my office in Bloomsburg, the first day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. JOSIAH H. FURMAN, Sheriff's Office. Sheriff Bloomsburg, July 1, 1864.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEORGE SCOTT, of Catawissa, as a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, in this Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Nominating Convention. June 29, 1864. - pd. \$2.

LEGISLATIVE.

To the Democratic Electors of Columbia county: FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: - The undersigned, acknowledging with gratitude past evidence of your generous confidence, would respectfully announce, that at the solicitation of many valued Democrats, he will be a Candidate for the LEGISLATURE in the District composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, at the ensuing General Election, in accordance with the usage of the Democratic Party, and being governed alone by the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. LEVIL L. TATE. Bloomsburg, May 18, 1864. - \$2. pd.

Candidate for Assembly.

At the solicitation of many friends, I would announce to the voters of Columbia County, that I will be a candidate for ASSEMBLY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. Wm. H. JACOBY. Bloomsburg, May 11, 1864.

Candidate for Sheriff.

Through the earnest solicitation of many Democratic friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Columbia County, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. JAMES LAKE. June 15, 1864. - \$2. pd.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

CHARLES H. HESS, of Milfin township, are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Columbia County, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County democratic convention. Milfin, June 1, 1864. \$2. pd.

Candidate for Sheriff.

AMUEL SNYDER, of Milfin township, are authorized to announce, will be a candidate for SHERIFF at the approaching General Election, subject to the decision of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. [May 4, 1864. \$2. pd.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM KRICKBAUM, of Milfin tp., are authorized to announce will be a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at the approaching general election, subject to the decision of the Columbia county democratic convention. June 18, 1864. pd. \$2.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM CREEVY, of Catawissa township, through the solicitation of his many Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the approaching election, subject only to the usage of the Columbia County Democratic Convention. June 29, 1864. \$2pd.

CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that ALLEN MANN, of Beaver twp., Columbia county, through the solicitation of his Democratic friends, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the approaching election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. ALLEN MANN. Beaver, May 25, 1864. \$2. pd.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of William Fry, late of Milfin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted, by the Register of said county, to John H. HETLER, Esq., who resides in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement, and those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to JOHN H. HETLER, Executor. Milfin twp., July 13, 1864. \$2. pd.

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DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills, cure in less than 30 days, the worst case of NER